

IDA HUSTED HARPER ON WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

"Opera Bouffe" Best Describes Events of Past Week in Campaigns for Woman Suffrage, Mrs. Harper States, Asserting that "This Winter's Performance Has Been Very Humiliating to the Older Workers."

All the newspapers in the country are having their little jokes on the plight of the United States Senate in regard to the question of woman suffrage, whose most ardent advocates at the time the Democratic party came into power could hardly have dreamed that within a year they would be begging this august body not to vote on it! Opera bouffe best describes the events of the past week, and at this writing it is impossible to say when the curtain will be rung down.

This winter's performance has been very humiliating to the older workers, jealous of the prestige and dignity of the movement, whose standards have never before been lowered through petty rivalries. The objective point from its early days has been an amendment to the national Constitution. No action ever has been taken by the House, but the Senate did vote on it in 1887, giving 16 yeas, 14 nays, 34 yeas, about one-third of them Republican; 26 absentees, about evenly divided as to party. From that time it has been impossible, except on two or three occasions, to get a report of any kind from the Senate committee, and, therefore, the unanimous favorable report of the present committee was most gratifying, as has been its determination to secure a vote.

Plans for May 2 Demonstration.

The point now at issue is the best time for this vote. The Congressional Union, which has been the principal factor in bringing the question to its present stage, is strongly urging that it be deferred. On May 2 there will be a nation-wide demonstration for woman suffrage such as the world never has seen. It is expected that in every city in the United States and in thousands of smaller places there will be parades, torchlight processions, outdoor rallies, and indoor mass meetings, with the adoption of a resolution calling upon Congress for the submission of a Federal amendment. The National Association has been co-operating with the Congressional Union, which originated the plan and has sent organizers to every State.

On May 9 all will converge on Washington, where a monster parade will take place. The procession will form on Pennsylvania Avenue, in front of the White House, and the march will end at the east front of the

Capitol. On these historic steps for the first time a mass meeting will take place, for which Congress has granted permission. At its close petitions and resolutions from every Congressional district in the United States will be presented to members of Congress, asking for the submission of this national amendment.

Could anything be so supremely ridiculous as to make all this demonstration after the Senate had already given an adverse vote? It is conceded even by the most sanguine that at the present time the best that can be hoped for is a majority, while a two-thirds vote is necessary for adoption. It does not require any political sagacity to see that this nation-wide demonstration for woman suffrage cannot fail to have a tremendous influence on public opinion which must make itself felt on Congress. In addition it will impress individual members with a strength of sentiment in their district which they do not imagine at the present time.

Are the Women Being Buncoed?

What then can possibly be the reason for pressing the question to a vote at this unpropitious moment? And yet this is exactly what Senator Ashurst, who has the matter in charge, seems determined to do, and the committee appointed by the National Suffrage Association is devoting its energies to his assistance! The committee asserts that the President and the board are back of them, and Dr. Shaw herself indorses this assertion. All of them and Senator Ashurst himself practically admit that the resolution cannot now secure the necessary two-thirds, and other members of the Senate committee admit it.

What is the game? Are the newspaper men here in Washington—shrewdest of guessers—correct when they say the women are being "buncoed"? But why does the committee of the National Association help to play the game? Never once has the public received an intimation of its reason for urging a vote.

The charge has been made with some foundation that its active members do not want this amendment, which the association has been striving forty-five years to obtain, but that they have something of their own which they wish to substitute and which, they say, has the sanction of the president and the national board. This is a Federal amendment providing that on petition of 10 per cent of the voters in any State the question of woman suffrage shall be submitted to the voters of that State! Comment would be wholly superfluous—besides it could not be made in polite language.

Fun for "the Bleachers."

Suffragists who are playing the role of innocent bystanders, or perhaps it would be nearer correct to say, who are sitting on the bleachers, are having fun with those members of Congress who are shouting for no Federal interference with States' rights. One of them is working with might and main for a national divorce law; another is moving heaven and earth for a

national prohibition law; a third is clamoring for a national child labor law; still another for Federal inspection and grading of grain. Each man wants government help for his pet measure, but States' rights for the other fellow's which he is not in favor of.

The defenders of woman suffrage received a distinct shock from the dispatches announcing the election of Hiram C. Gill as mayor of Seattle. It will be remembered that three months after women were enfranchised in Washington, in November, 1910, those of Seattle were the chief factors in "recalling" Gill from this office because of his close connection with the most flagrant manifestation of the "social evil" that has been seen in this country, and his encouragement



IDA HUSTED HARPER.

of a general "wide-open" policy. Ever since then his supporters have been determined to vindicate him by a re-election and in 1912 it was only by the most strenuous efforts of the women and the churches combined that this was prevented. Now he has been elected by a majority of perhaps 14,000 out of possibly over 60,000 votes—the dispatches have not given the completed returns.

Analysis of Mayor Gill's Election.

How far women were responsible for Gill's election cannot be definitely known—this majority may have been entirely due to the votes of men. A few days before election a women's mass meeting was held which packed the theater and was addressed by the leading women of the city, who had been carrying on a vigorous anti-Gill campaign under the slogan, "Eternal vigilance is the price of civic decency," and the sentiment in opposition was strong and unanimous. It is difficult to set forth accurately events of 3,000 miles away, but a few unquestionable facts may be given

which tend to relieve women from the responsibility and to offer some excuse for those who mistakenly voted for a notoriously unfit candidate.

Gill professed a complete change of heart and headed a so-called "reform" ticket and some women are very soft toward a reformed sinner, very desirous of giving him another chance. Such women may have voted for him. Seattle has been in a bad way for several years from a business standpoint, caused partly by labor riots and the agitation of the I. W. W., partly by certain socialist experiments, but the advocates of a wide-open town have insisted that it was due to putting on the lid. Some women may have been influenced by this fallacy. Nevertheless in the primaries Gill received over two-thirds of his votes from the wards containing most of the saloons, cafes, lodging houses, and various evil resorts.

Nine "Reform Candidates."

The real "reform" elements, after their usual custom, could not agree among themselves and put nine candidates in the field! Gill headed the list with only 59 more votes than the two combined, who came next, leaving nearly 10,000 scattering votes. Trenholme, who became the opposing candidate, had only 135 more votes than his Socialist competitor. He was generally regarded as the representative of the corporations and vested interests, so it is reasonable to suppose that the labor unions and Socialists could have elected Gill without any help from women. Eight per cent of the electors did not vote for mayor, and several candidates for the council received a larger vote than the head of the ticket. The former editor of the Post-Intelligencer, who led the "recall" fight against Gill, now made a strong campaign for him.

These scattering facts are cited as evidence that the election of Gill was not due to the women of Seattle, the great majority of whom it is impossible to think would forget or overlook his unsavory record. It seems to be understood that the "board of freeholders" chosen at this election will at once prepare a new city charter providing for a commission form of government, which will go to the voters next summer. If adopted it will legislate out of office the men just elected; Mayor Gill will have had his "vindication," and no great harm will have been done except to the reputation of Seattle.

Task for Washington Women.

The women of Washington may have another important piece of work ahead of them, namely, the defeat of Judge George Turner for the United States Senate. Some of them will remember and others can learn from the history of their State that he was one of the two Supreme Court judges who took the suffrage away from women when Washington was a Territory by an unconstitutional decision as ever made by a legal tribunal. They had been enfranchised by a Territorial legislature of 1883; the act was

The Question of When the Senate Should Vote on the Proposed Amendment to the Constitution—Plans for Demonstration at Capitol—Progress of the Cause in Kentucky and the Other States.

strengthened by that of 1886; a contest having arisen it was re-enacted in 1888, and had, therefore, been signed by three governors.

During this time women had voted in a larger proportion than men; they had also sat on juries and incurred the implacable hostility of the lawless elements. The Territory was about to come in as a State and there was a determination that woman suffrage should first be eliminated.

Suit was brought by the wife of a saloonkeeper, whose vote by prearrangement had been refused. The case was rushed to the Supreme Court and two out of the three judges, Turner one of the two, decided that a Territorial legislature could not confer the franchise! The act of Congress which organized the Territory expressly gave it this power, and under a similar act the women of Wyoming and Utah had been voting nearly twenty years. The account in detail can be found in the History of Woman Suffrage, Vol. IV, and shows conclusively that if the women of Washington wish to mete out justice they will never allow Judge George Turner to go to the United States Senate.

Progress of the Cause.

There were several pleasant occurrences for suffragists last week, first of them the favorable reports of both Senate and House committees in the Kentucky legislature for submitting a suffrage amendment, the first instance of the kind in a Southern State; second, a favorable report from the Senate committee of the Massachusetts legislature. The State Woman's Christian Temperance Union of 10,000 members and labor unions representing thousands of men and women united with the suffragists at the hearing. The "antis" were not represented by any organization except their own. The New Jersey legislature has again voted to submit the suffrage amendment, 14 to 3, in the senate; 49 to 4, in the house.

During the recent effort in Washington to get a woman suffrage committee in the House of Representatives, Mr. Underwood told the women he did not want the question agitated in Alabama. Last week two mass meetings, attended by the national officers, were held in Birmingham. Mr. Hardwick, of Georgia, was their strongest opponent on the Rules Committee, and the week closed with mass meetings in Atlanta.

THAW APPEALS TO NEW YORKERS

Addresses Himself to People of State in Plea for Support.

'HOUNDED,' HE DECLARES

Asks Voters to Call Upon Representatives in Assembly to Support Resolution Calling Off Jerome.

Concord, N. H., March 14.—Harry K. Thaw, referring to the introduction of the resolutions in the New York State legislature in regard to his case, gave out the following statement today:

"To the people of the State of New York:

"Resolutions have been introduced in the assembly of the State by Hon. John E. Golden, and will be voted on next Thursday, demanding that further proceedings in the case of the people against me be terminated.

"The grounds for such demand are that no one has ever been hounded as I have; and out of twenty-six counties with me in the Tombs in September, 1906, charged with homicide, twenty-three are free today; that many men have escaped from State hospitals and have not been pursued, other than the offering of the usual reward of \$50, whereas in my case the reward was \$500; that the funds of the State are being squandered, and that the squandering of them is illegal.

"I therefore make this statement to the people of the State of New York, for I am being prosecuted in the name of the people, and it is therefore my right to appeal to them.

"In Prison Eight Years.

"I have endured two trials, defending myself against the charge of murder in the first degree in 1907 and 1908, having been indicted in 1906, have had hearings on three writs of habeas corpus in 1908, 1909, and 1912, being now in prison nearly eight years.

"In defending myself at the two trials, I availed myself of the right which is given to every citizen under the protection of our Federal and State constitutions, which was to have a fair trial by a jury of my peers and to be judged by them. The first jury disagreed, and the second found me not guilty. Previous to this verdict and during my trial in 1907, after great provocation had been proven, District Attorney Jerome stopped the trial, stated to the court that he was prosecuting an insane man, had a commission appointed by the Supreme Court, which commission unanimously found me sane. The trial then continued to a disagreement, followed by my second trial a year later to an acquittal. Consequently I stood my ground; twice of my own volition placed my life in jeopardy; and in the end have undergone greater expense, longer punishment, and never persecution than had I not refused the pretense of insanity which Mr. Jerome himself tried to force upon me during my first trial.

"Sent to Asylum.

"After the rendition of the verdict of not guilty, I was committed to Mattewan State Hospital. In going out the three writs of habeas corpus I again availed myself of the privilege which is the right of an American citizen under our citizen laws. Therefore, I draw to the attention of the people of the State of New York that in all proceedings since the indictment was found against me, I have taken no action except that which is guaranteed to me and to every other American citizen under our fundamental law. For this I have been persecuted even to an attempt last year to have curtailed by legislation the constitutional right of the writ of habeas corpus, a right dear to every citizen, and have never yet raised my voice in this manner, have never appealed to the people, who in the end are the highest of all earthly law, nor have sought fairly with

all the means at my command. But now that I am further hounded and hounded illegally, I make this appeal to the sovereign people of your State.

"I do not ask sympathy, but only justice, which should be the inherent right of every man. For the deed committed, I ask no benevolence. It was done in a moment when sorrow wrecked my mind, and when I was forced to realize that the happiness of a lifetime which, after marriage should have been mine, was taken from me. This deed was committed; my family, those near and dear to me, publicly exposed to the closest scrutiny; my mother plunged into grief; and myself into a living death, the torture of which I do not wish to relate.

Appeals to People.

"I am now a man; youth passed; my resources impaired. My parent's charities have been extensive. I myself have assisted many in need. The future holds for me an opportunity to bring peace and happiness to my aged mother, who in these eight years has known none and who has spent her declining years in untold sorrow.

"My adversary now seeks to place me in Mattewan—a living hell—to there spend the rest of my life, never again to take my place in my mother's home in her remaining years, and in respectful confidence, I now appeal to the citizens of New York in the power of their sovereignty to stop the persecution; and, therefore, ask that all people who believe that I have suffered years of punishment commensurate with my deed, should write the representatives of their own district at Albany before Wednesday to support and vote for these resolutions.

(Signed) H. K. THAW."

GANGWAY FOR TOLLS MEASURE!

Agricultural Appropriation Bill Passes, Clearing Decks.

The House yesterday passed the agricultural appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1914-15 practically without amendment.

This clears the way for the consideration of the rivers and harbors bill on Tuesday and Thursday of next week, which it is the belief of the leaders will suffice for its consideration and bring the bill to repeal the tolls exemption paragraph of the Panama Canal law before the House next Friday.

Leaders of both sides of the tolls exemption are now practically in agreement that after the members desiring to address the House on this subject have notified Chairman Adamson, of the administration forces, and Representative Knowland, for the opposition, the limitation of debate may safely be set without offense to any one.

Mr. Knowland said yesterday that he thought during the debate would be enough for all concerned.

GIRL HELD BY POLICE.

Pending word from relatives in Georgia Mrs. Elsie Owens, seventeen years old, of Hibernia, will have a special literary and musical program at its monthly meeting this afternoon at Eagles Hall, Sixth and E streets northwest. Representative Ripley, of Wisconsin, who spoke on "The Golden Age of Ireland," and Representative Kennedy will also speak. A musical program will be given.

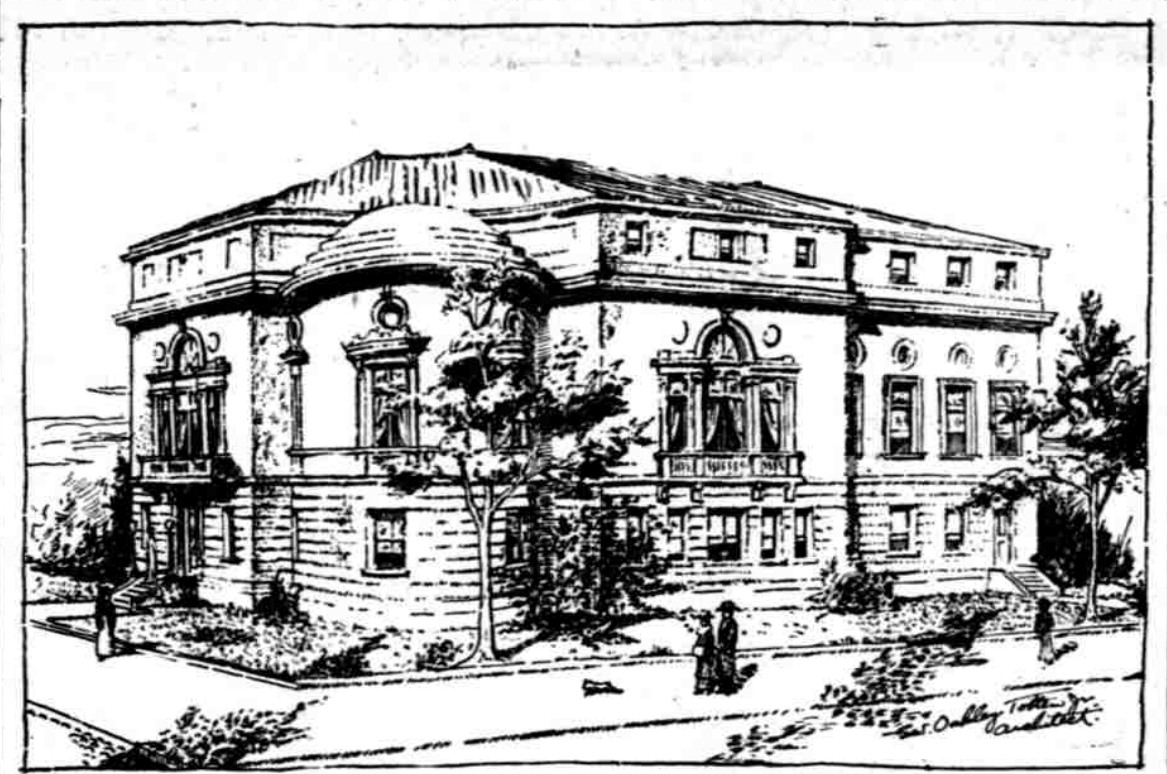
TO OBSERVE ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

In celebration of St. Patrick's Day Division No. 2, of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, will have a special literary and musical program at its monthly meeting this afternoon at Eagles Hall, Sixth and E streets northwest. Representative Ripley, of Wisconsin, who spoke on "The Golden Age of Ireland," and Representative Kennedy will also speak. A musical program will be given.

FOURTEEN KILLED IN WRECK.

Brisbane, Australia, March 14.—Thirteen passengers and a mail clerk were killed outright, three persons were mortally hurt, and twelve others were injured in a railway collision yesterday near Mooneville in New South Wales, on the line running from Tenter to Mooneville.

New Home Soon for the Congressional Club BUILDING WILL INCLUDE "GYM" AMONG FEATURES



—GEORGE OAKLEY TOTTEN, JR., Architect.

Plans for the erection of a new home for the Congressional Club made possible by the generous offer of a site by Mrs. John B. Henderson, announced exclusively in The Washington Herald more than a week ago, are almost completed by George Oakley Totten, Jr., prominent Washington architect, and work on the new building will be started in the near future.

The building will be one of the finest and most attractive in Washington. Its shape will be triangular, with a frontage of 65 feet in New Hampshire avenue and 112 feet in U street. The construction will be of brick, and the exterior

will be finished with white stucco. At one corner of the building a circular tower will be erected, so as to avoid a flatiron effect. This tower, which will be twenty-two feet in diameter, is to be utilized for a circular stairway.

The first floor will contain an office, secretary's room, library, and service rooms. The entrance to the building will be on the New Hampshire avenue side. Through the center of the building a wide corridor will extend.

An artistic feature of the building will be the stair tower, at one end of the corridor. On the second floor will be a large room adequate for balls and

entertainments of a large scope. The dining-room will adjoin this, and above it there will be a balcony overlooking the ballroom.

A large open fireplace at one end of the ballroom will add to the "home-like" effect that is to mark the entire building. The ceiling will be of coffer type, and will be eighteen feet high, the decorations to be of cream and gold.

The third floor will contain a gymnasium, two bedrooms and bath, kitchen and pantry. A stairway for servants will be provided in the rear of the building. On both the New Hampshire avenue and U street sides of the structure there will be broad parking.

PLANS FOR SUFFRAGE PARADE PROGRESSING

Procession to Capitol on May 9 Will Be Preceded by Meeting at the Belasco.

MISS PAUL TO SPEAK TODAY

Plans by the Congressional Union for the suffrage demonstration in Washington, D. C., which will be the culmination of the national demonstrations held throughout the country, are progressing rapidly, each day adding many names to the list of women who will participate.

Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the Congressional Union, returned to Washington last night and will devote her time to arrangements for the demonstration. She will address a meeting of the union this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the P street headquarters.

There will be a mass meeting at the Belasco Theater at 1 o'clock on the day of the demonstration, when resolutions forwarded from the various sections of the country will be read.

At the conclusion of the meeting the women will parade along Pennsylvania avenue to the Capitol, where a mass meeting will be held on the east steps. Mrs. William Kent is chairman of the committee on bands, and Miss Lena

Hitchcock of the banner committee. Miss Evangeline Prouty has charge of organizing the parade. The college women's section is being organized by Miss Eliza Hardy Lord and Miss Elsie Hill; the actresses, by Miss Pola La Follette, and Mrs. William H. Claggett; writers, by Mrs. H. E. Gatch; specialists, by Mrs. Dr. Anna Pollock and Miss Julia Parks; artists, by Miss Aline Solomon; home-makers, by Mrs. John Joy White; osteopaths, by Dr. Helen F. Perkins; doctors, by Dr. Heiberger; librarians, by Miss Sheldon Jackson; journalists, by Miss Laura Kelly; saleswomen, by Miss Courtney; stenographers, by Miss Bessie Barkley.

The Alabama section will be organized by Mrs. Lila Francis; that of North Carolina by Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson. Mrs. Mary Mill Stabler is gathering a delegation of marchers from Sandy Springs, Maryland. Mrs. George Odell will work up the Illinois section, and Miss Joy Webster, the Nebraska section. Wisconsin marchers will be organized by Mrs. Carol Bird, and those of the District of Columbia by Mrs. Nina E. Allen. Connecticut women will be led by Mrs. Wilcox; those of Wyoming by Miss Hellman.

German Army Flier Killed. Koenigsberg, Germany, March 14.—Lieut. Lefter, of the Imperial aviation corps, was killed here today while making a flight. The aviator had just started to descend from an altitude of 700 feet when his airplane collapsed. He is the first victim of aviation.

MERCHANTS SPLIT ON DISTRICT DELEGATE

Chamber of Commerce to Consider Proposal for Spokesman in Congress at Meeting April 3.

THREE FACTIONS DEVELOP

The executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday voted that the Chamber of Commerce should hold the special meeting, called to consider the proposal that the District shall be represented in Congress by a delegate, on Friday, April 3.

The committee appointed by former president of the chamber, D. J. Callahan, has been unable to agree on the proposition, and there will be two reports made to the chamber at the special meeting. It is understood that Chapin Brown, chairman of the special committee, will present an adverse report on the proposition of a delegate, representing the personal views of himself and two other members of the committee. In addition to this report, a minority report, signed by the other two members of the committee of five will be presented.

There will be three main angles to the discussion. The one position will be held by certain members who are opposed to anything that will involve a vote for

the citizens of the District for any purpose. Another will be taken by those members who are so strongly in favor of suffrage for the people of the District that they want complete self-government, even without regard to the safety of the half-and-half plan.

The other position will be taken by those in favor of the representation of the District by a delegate, but who are also in favor of the maintenance of the half-and-half plan of taxation, and who do not favor a radical change in the present form of District government. This position is also taken by Roy C. Clafflin. This position is also taken by William F. Guider, president of the chamber; James F. Oyster, former president; D. J. Kaufman, vice president; Rosa P. Andrews, M. A. Leese, and many other prominent members of the chamber.

Roy Clafflin, chairman of the District Delegate Association, yesterday made it clear that that organization is not working for a change in the local government as it is at present constituted, including the half-and-half plan of financing the Capital.

"The District Delegate Association," stated Mr. Clafflin, "is strongly in favor of the maintenance of the half-and-half plan of taxation, and we are endeavoring to obtain it as a means of rendering Congress more responsive to the sentiment and the needs of the people of the District, who are so convinced that a delegate in the House of Representatives will provide this means."

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NATION'S VOICE AGAINST REPEAL

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

tion to demand all the benefits of a partnership; no one is unwilling to assume a single burden. We have reached a crisis in our history.

Chairman Adamson of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce yesterday issued the following statement upon one phase of the canal tolls question: "The repeal of the minority report filed by Representative Knowland.

"The most monstrous perversion of the truth since Ananias exposed his dereliction as to veracity is the false statement going through the Jinglo press to the effect that the Sims bill requires the official vessels belonging to the United States to pay tolls. Such vessels are not mentioned in the canal act nor in the Sims bill and ought not to be. They are owned by the same owner which owns the canal and passes its vessels by right of ownership according to the treaty."

Representatives Deussen, of Michigan, and O'Shaughnessy, of Rhode Island, the two Democrats, of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, who oppose repeal of the tolls, have expressed their views in the following statement:

STATUS NOT CHANGED.

"The majority report accompanying the bill presents no phase of Panama Canal tolls controversy that was not thoroughly considered and completely disposed of in the Sixty-second Congress. We believed at that time that the remission of tolls to our coastwise trade was clearly within the rights of the United States under the Hay-Pauncefote convention. The view we then entertained has since been strengthened by the opinions of some of our ablest authorities upon international law and by the frank declaration of Great Britain contained in the protest of Mr. A. Michell Innes addressed to the Secretary of State, July 8, 1912.

"In this note Great Britain conceded our right to prefer the coastwise trade, but doubted our ability to confine the benefits of the exemption to the coastwise trade. This presents a pure question of regulation, which does not justify the repeal of the existing law.

"We also believe the remission of tolls to be sound economic policy, and our position in that regard was strengthened by the platform of the Democratic party adopted at Baltimore. The majority report having, in our opinion, contributed nothing new to the subject, we see no reason why Congress should reverse the action taken in remitting tolls at the Panama Canal to vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States."

NOTED NAVY OFFICERS HONORED

The Navy Department yesterday announced the names selected for the six 1,000-ton torpedo-boat destroyers now under construction. All are to bear the names of distinguished American naval officers now dead, as in the case of all the destroyers already built. The names selected are Tucker, Conyngham, Porter, Wadsworth, Jack Jones, and Wainwright.

One of the destroyers is under construction by the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, two by the William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company, one by the Bath Iron Works, and two by the New York Shipbuilding Company.

Ladies' Capital Hat Shop.

Before having your hats remodeled, visit our factory and see how we make a specialty of copying all kinds of "fancy" hats and hats. Frames made to order while you wait.

108 11th St. N. Next door to Crown Locksmith.